### NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereotyping and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at the lowest

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—The Grand Duchess. WORRELL SISTERS NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel,-The Farney Spr.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-STRING OF PEARLS-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- BLACK CROOK OLYMPIC THEATRE, Brondway .- Rir Van WINEL WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th st.-THE

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery. BEGADWAY THEATRE, Broadway,-THE WOMAN IN

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,-MARIE AN BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broad-

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.-GTANASTICS, PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE 2 and 4 West 24th street. ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP, &C.

THEATER CONIQUE, 514 Broadway.-WHITE, COTTON

SAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway. - ETHIO KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, -Sonce,

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. -- Comic VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTREAST, &C.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway .-

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street .- Tris RIGHTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, corner Thirty-fourth

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Ermiorias

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. - EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL IN-

NEW TORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. -

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-ITALIAN

### TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, October 15, 1867.

### THE NEWS.

FUROPE

The news report by the Atlantic Cable is dated yester day evening, October 14.

The continued suscion of the Italo-Roman question and revolutionary per-everance of the "partylof action," cause great financial depression and uneasiness in Eng-

The United States war ship Ticonderoga arrived at Southampton, England.
Consols closed at 94%, for money, in London. Five

twenties were at 71 % in London and 73% in Frankfort. The Liverpool conton market was very active at elight advance, middling up ands closing at 8 5 164. Breadstuffs very firm and the market strong, with an ad-Vance in corn. Provisions without marked change, By the steameship City of Baltimore, at this port yes

from Europe, embracing very interesting details of our Our special correspondent in Rome states that the news

of Garibaidi's arrest was telegraphed to the French Minis-Immediately to the Pope by that official. The writer mays that the clergy were disappointed at the action of ctor Emanuel, as they had hoped that Garabaldi's advance would produce complications between France and dialy, and afford a good pretext for a renewal of the French occupation.

Garibaldi's address to his friends on, the occasion of

his re-embarking for Caprera under guard, was couched In words of a very exciting character.

The text of the allocation, delivered by the Pope

the "distresses" of the Church and the course of the Italian government, is published in our columns. We report the proceedings of the important Garibaldia meeting, held by the English Reform Leaguers in St James' Hall, London, at which the right of the people of

hearty endorsement. The speech delivered by Ricciott Garibaldi, son of the General, is also given. THE CITY. The Board of Aldermon met yesterday afternoon, but

Rome and Ireland to saif government was affirmed by

adjourned for want of a queram, The Board of Audit met yesterday and heard a number of newspaper claims, but none of any special interest. The Citizens' Association have addressed a letter City Chamberlain and County Treasurer Peter B. Sweeny, in which they intimate that he is drawing too big salary for so little labor, and that the percentage paid by the Broadway Bank for the use of the public funds with the disbursement of which he is charged, should go to the credit of the city and county, and not, as they

ellege, into his own pocket. master Kelly, who has just returned from a tour in Europe, during which he was engaged in inspecting the systems of the post offices in the larger cities, has submitted a plan of improvement in the New York office to the Postmaster General. Among other matters he suggests a large increase in the force of carriers and

uniform dress for them.

A coffin, with an inscription on the plate of 1846, and containing the skeleton of a man, was found in excavating for a new building in a populous part of Brooklyn yesterday. No one knows of a graveyard having

ver been tocated in the vicinity.

Judge Albert Cardozo yesterday tendered his resignation as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, the is requiring that such resignation should be sent in prior to the 15th inst., in order that the Secretary of State may be enabled to notify the Sheriff of the vacancy, and

that an election may be had for a successor to hold flice from January, 1863, until January, 1869, the un-

expired portion of the term.

The radical republicans of this city last night nominated Fire Commissioner Joshua G. Abbe and Major James L. Haggerty for the offices of sheriff and County Clerk respectively. The balance of the county ticket was not nominated, the convention breaking up at midnight amid the greatest confusion. The registration of voters for the November election

will commence in the several districts in this city and Brooklyn to day. The only other days for registering will be on 1st and 2d of November. Eugene Sullivan, who was charged with the killing of Michael Farrell, on the 6th of May last, was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday and acquitted

Michael Emanuel, bankrupt, on Saturday was forever discharged from all his debts by order of the Court in Bankruptcy, Judge Benedict. This is the first order of

he kind in the State under the new law. The stock market was strong and excited yesterday. Government securities were weak. Gold was irregular

Breadstuffs were freely sought after yesterlay, the demand being mainly for export, but in some cases prices were lower. Other kinds of produce were moderately dealt in, but previous prices were generally sustained. Coffee was steady. Cotton was active and fully %c, per pound higher. On 'Change, flour was in good demand and 10c. a 20c, higher generally. Wheat lectined 3s, a 5c. per bushel, with a fair demand Corn and onts closed firm. Pork was without material change, while beef was steady and lard dull and heavy. Freights were excited, active and higher. Whiskey was unchanged. Naval stores were lower, but rather more

active. Petroleum was quiet and heavy.

With a small supply and a fair demand the market for beef cattle was %c. per lb. higher, extras having sold at 17c. a 17%, prime 18%c. a 17c., first quality 15%c. a 16c , fair to good 13 %c, a 14%c., ordinary 12c, a 13c prices ranging from \$50 to \$110 each. Vest calves were moderately active and steady, at 12c, a 12%c, for dinary and common and Sc. a 9c. for inferior. The market for sheep and lambs was only moderately active, and heavy, though prices were not quotably lower:-Inferior to extra sheep ranged at from 4 to 6 to 6 to, and lambs at from 6c. The supply was large at the Fortieth street yards. The hog market was active and firmer. We quote heavy prime corn fed, 7%c, a 7%c.; lair to good 7%c, a 7%c, and common and rough 6%c, a 7c At these quotations thirty two carloads were disposed of at the Fortisch street yards. The total receipts were 5,930 beeves, 33 milch cows, 1,639 year calves, 34,766 sheep and lambs, and 25,052 swine.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

A ward meeting of immense proportions in Phila-delphia last evening nominated General Grant for the Presidency, and resolutions were introduced yesterday in the l'ennessee Legislature favoring the same nomi

Hunnicutt and his radical adherents had a speech mak ng ratification meeting in Richmond last night, in which Hunnicutt, Judge Underwood, two negroes and an Irishman were confirmed as nominees of the party for the convention. Speeches were made that ou icalied even Hunnicutt. An irreconcilable split in the party has occurred, and there will probably be three eparate tickets nominated by the various divisions. General Sheridan arrived in Buffalo hast night and was

received with an enthusiastic welcome. He was pre sented an address by the Fenians, but his reply given in a tone so low that the tenor of it was not dis-The yellow fever interments in New Orleans now num

were four interments at Mobile yesterday. In Victoria, fexas, the disease is very severe. The commandant of the post, Mayor Lathcop, had died of it. An individual in Washington, who is supposed to be

posted in Treasury matters, avers that it is his belief tha the spurious counterfeit seven-thirty bonds were manufactured inside the Treasury building by means of duplicate impressions in lead of the original plates. The Massachusetts constables who were arrested in

rioter at Westfield have all been held in \$5,000 bail to answer a charge of manslaughter. Full particulars of

ville, N. J., on Saturday evening in which one of them, named James Spencer, eighteen years of age, shot at the others with a gun loaded with duck shot, wounding two of them seriously. Spencer acted very coolly, and remained at his mother's house until he was captured on Sunday.

Another raid was made on the whiskey distilleries at Port Richmond, near Philadelphia, and eixteen stills were captured.

ing the ground upon which the Washington hotel is built, is supposed to be caving into the rivor.

Seven men were precipitated forty fort by the fall of a staging in Marbiehead, Mass., yesterday. One of them was immediately killed and the rest were seriously injured, some of them, it is supposed, mortally. were precipitated fifty feet. None of them were killed, though all were injured.

night John Kilday was murdered, his head being literally pounded to a jelly with stones and clubs. His

supposed murderer escaped.

The United States steamer Monongabela was at St. rolx, West Indies, on the 24th ult and was to sail or the 28th for St. Thomas and a cruise.

Mr. Stevens and His New Congressional

Programme. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, it appears, has informed his friends in Washington of his intenion to urge apon Congress, as soon as it reassemblez (the 21st of November), two important measures, which he deems essential to the safety of the country. The first is a general impeachment law, defining offences upon which may civil officer of the United States may be impeached, and expressly providing that no officer arraigned shall continue to exer cise the functions of his office during his trial. Secondly, Mr. Stevens will introduce a bill providing, under the authority of the constitution and the Declaration of Independence, that no State shall have power to prohibit citizens of the United States, whatever their race, color or religion, from voting for President or Congressmen. Upon these measures leading republicans affirm that Mr. Stevens will be sustained by Congress.

This impeachment bill is aimed at President Johnson. The constitution provides that "the House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment;" that "the Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments;" that "when the President of the United States is on trial the Chief Justice shall preside;" that "no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present," and that "judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States;" but that "the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be subject to indictment, trial and punishment according to law." We find nothing in the constitution. however, directly in reference to the supension of an impeached officer during his trial, unless this may be so construed (article two, section one): "and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected."

Under the plea of "disability," while on trial, to discharge the duties of his office, this provision may, perhaps, be applied to the sus-

after specifying the exclusive powers of Congress, the con litution further says that Congrees shall have power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereot." Under this claus-Congress may as ume the power to suspend the President while on trial, as necessary to carry into effect certain other powers with which the two houses are invested and the powers of the Executive Department. Under strained construction of the constitution a twothird majority in each bouse of Congress may do anything against the Executive; but from the very silence of the supreme law on this question of suspension from office of a par'y impeached while on trial for high crimes and misdemeanors, we may safely assume that no such thing was ever contemplated, and especially in the case of a President on trial. If the President, on imperchment, may be suspended, he may be virtually removed from office by a bare majority of the House in bring-ing him to trial before the Senate; for once there, as before a court, the trial, by a bare majority of that body, may be indefinitely prolonged.

Mr. Stevens, at any rate, in this proposed bill on impeachment is only aiming to reach the actual removal of President Johnson by less than the required two-third vote of the Senate. He has probably made the discovery that a twothird vote in the Seaste for this removal by impeachment does not exist, and, it so, he would do well to abandon this half-way measure of suspension; for if this law te passed the President, in contesting its constitutionality, may make a case for the Supreme Court which will hold him in office to the end of his term. The proposed impeachment, to emount to anything, must be conducted according to the explicit terms of the constitution. The President must first be tried on charges from the House, and then, if declared guilty by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present, he is removed, and will have to go. If this cannot be done, the prosecu ion ought to be dropped, for no halt-way trick of suspension will reach the case as contemplated by Mr.

His second bill, deemed necessary for the salety of the country, is simply the scheme of Mr. Senator Sumner, of establishing universal negro suffrage by act of Congress-the experiments made in this direction in the Northern States, in Ohio most emphatically, having failed. Mr. Stevens will hardly mend the matter by this bill. The republican party in Congress have been admonished that they have followed bim a little too far already. Their true course is to fall back upon the pending constitutional amendment, which, if we are not mistaken, has been ratified by a sufficient number of the States to make it part of the supreme law, and which, in leaving representation and suffrage to balance each other as each State may choose in regard to the blacks, and in binding the government, the States and the people to redeem the national debt, settles the two most important questions of the day.

Victor Emanuel. Garibaldi and the Pope In to-day's HERALD we give two letters from our special correspondent at Rome, and certain mail reprints, all of which will be found helpful in enabling the reader to arrive at an accurate knowledge of the situation in Italy and at Rome. Although many of the facts have already appeared in our telegraphic column, the letters will be found to have a certain value from their being written within the city which at the present moment is so much an object of interest to the entire Christian world. The speech of Garibaldl, which we reproduce in our mail news, and which was delivered while on his way to Caprera, shows no abatement of hope on the part of the prisoner. In "thoughts that breathe and words that burn" he recalls future. Some will consider them-and not without reason—the thoughts and words of an enthusiast; but no one can refuse to admit that they will wake responsive echoes in the breasts of hundreds of thousands of the Italian people. Garibaldi is an enthusiast-some hink him a god; but he is just such a man as is to be courted or feared in the circumstances in which Italy is now placed. It is now clear that the Italian troops have not crossed the Roman frontier, and that whatever struggle there las been has been with the insurgents and the Papal troops. It is an opinion now pretty generally entertained that the movement his been badly managed; for if the Romans intend to rise, they are unconscionably long in toing so, and if the party of action mean toencompass Rome it ought ere this to have been accomplished.

# The Theatres.

The presut fall season among the theatres has so far been highly successful with those managers who identified themselves with the progressive iteas of their patrons on music and the dram. The time is past when a metropolitan adience would patronize and submit to stale, ackneyed pieces, which have grown rusty fron long use, and to incompleteness in any foto, either as regards cast of characters, costuma, scenery or appointments. The means of communication with Europe are now so expedition that the majority of the theatregoers find thenselves sometimes during the year listening to be opera at Les Italiens, Covent Garden or L. Scala, or the drama at some of the leaving esablishments in London, Paris or Berlin. They come back imbued with the impressions of hearing and seeing everything on the stay in faultless style, and they absolutely refuse to submit to any humbug that the pitiful conomy of managers may choose to set betre them. The example of two or three enterpising managers in this city has stirred up theilRip Van Winkle contem poraries to a just apreciation of what is due to the public. Here, the present season is remarkable for novties and thoroughness at some of the leading dablishments. The few houses that refused inhe beginning to submit to the just demands and elevated tastes of their patrons have bet almost descried, and the managers are now augurating a complete reformation. When ear establishment selects some specialty and equentrates all its attention and resources of that one point, the revolution in music od the drama will be successfully and sate ctorily carried out. Imitators are especial obnoxious on the distinct course for itst With such liberal,

doubt that the managers will find the present s ason a golden one, and will win the support and respect of the amusement public of tais great city.

Many parts of Europe have reached or nearly reached the limit of profitable production. It is particularly so with England. There we find a superabundance of capital with no opportunity for investment. We have quoted lately several articles from the London Times and published one yesterday on this anomalous state of things. The Times, however, does not seem willing to admit that Enzland has reached the limit of profitable production, while it speaks treely of "an accumulation of unemployed capital beyond all example or belief." It attempts to explain this state of things as simply a reaction from over-speculation. It argues that people were so badly burt lately by the speculating mania that raged in England for some years that they are afraid to trust their capital out of their hands, but it looks forward to the time when enterprise will revive. It speaks of other causes, as that or the limited liability law; but the chief cause of this plethora of money and stagnation of business, it acknowledges, is found in the distrust arising from over-speculation. Now, this excessive speculation, or kiteflying,

which is constantly recurring in England, notwithstanding it is thought everything is so solil there, and which the Times says will recur again after the present punic is over, shows that there are no longer legitimate enteaprises enough to absorb the accumulated capital of that country. This would have en tae condition of England some time ago had it not been for the railroads which in their construction called for a vast amount of floating capital. But that country is covered now with a network of railroads. There is little more to be done in that sort of enterprise, while the income arising from these railroads adds to the heaps of money seeking new investments. Manufactures have attained the limit of demand for them, and no new capital is needed there. In fact, other countries, particularly France and Belgium, are supplying the murkets of the world with better and cheaper goods. The mines, which have been exceedingly valuable, and which were the foundation of British manufactures, have reached their highest production. British statesmen are looking forward even to the time when they will give out. As to agriculture, that can be carried little farther. England is highly cultivated—a garden, in fact, as it has been called—and there is little room for the employment of more capital upon it. The colonies and In lia still afford opportunities for investment; but they advance slowly in material progress, and on account of their distance and other causes are not regarded favorably by capitalists at home.

What, then, is to become of the enormous accumulated capital of England? How and where can it find employment? People there will not be satisfied with two or three per cent, which is all they can get now. Nor will they submit always to the ever-recurring periods of speculative fever and panic which the Times egards as inevitable. They will want safe and profitable means of investment, where, under any panies or revulsions, their property will be good. Where can they thus use their capital? In the United States. They need not nvest in government stocks or State stocks, if they fear repudiation or do not like the look of our political condition, though these stocks are as safe and good as any in the world, and pay a high rate of interest. Outside of these, in our cheap and rich lands, in our inexhaustible and highly productive mines, in the growing towns and villages, in the magnificent sites for water power, machinery and manufactures; in our railroads and canais, and in a hundred things throughout this virgin country, there is a eld for all the spare capital of England, or indeed, of Europe. Whatever phases we may pass through in our political life, the country vill remain and will continue to grow rapidly in wealth and power. Nowhere are invest ments safer, or as safe, and nowhere do they return such a large income. Those British capitalists and statesmen who have visited the United States are aware of these facts. If others would come, they, too, would be satisfied. While the countries of the Old World are finished or on the decline, this country has just commenced to develop its boundless

#### stores of wealth. The People for Grant.

At a large meeting of the republicans in Philadelphia last night, it was resolved that having entire confidence in the wisdom, sound judgment, decision and patriotism of the greatest soldier of the age, we do nominate Ulysses S. Grant our candidate for President." So the people go in Pennsylvania. Only the other day at a meeting of a republican club in Columbus, Ohio, a resolution was introduced expressing hearty concurrence in the nomination of Grant by the Maryland Republican Convention, and the resolution was "adopted amid great enthusiasm." This is a significant popular expression to come from the capital of Ohio, and indicates how little the Chase ticket will take in that quarter. On the nomination of the candidate for Governor just chosen the Chase men were beaten by the Grant men, and it was undoubtedly because their candidate was a Grant man and not a Chase man that the Ohio republicans saved him. As the regular convention went, so now the popular clubs and gatherings go, and not in Ohio and Philadelphia only, but everywhere.

Negligence of Apothecaries. Every now and then we hear of calamities arising from carelessness which prevails in spothecaries' stores. The latest one in Brooklyn, which we had to notice yesterday, involving the death of a woman, is only a single chapter in the history of ignorance and incompetency which is unfortunately replete with like incidents. These facts teach us that we should require every assistant in a druggist's store to be thoroughly examined in all that pertains to the business he professes to under stand. There should be a severe test applied to every applicant for a position as a compounder or dispenser of medicines in the druggists' stores, whether young or old, and upon the result of his examination should depend his right to obtain a certificate, without which he should not be permitted to make up prescripstage, and each hots ought to adopt a tions or sell me ficines. The apothecary's assistant should at least know the effects of

pension of President Johnson. But, finally, | broad views of their business, there is no | the various kinds of poisons, and should be | tion, before its temporary adjournment, proable to comprehend the difference between posed a constabulary law for our own State dangerous and comparatively harmless drugs. Of these things, unhappily, a large portion of the druggists' clerks are wholly ignorant. But make such violent opposition to its enforcement, it would be likely to meet with a yet stringent legislation in this matter is absolutely

necessary.

Franco-Mexican Finances. Though the Emperor Napoleon has disposed f the Mexican war, it is evident from our French news that he has not disposed of the financial question to which the war gave birth. This now threatens very serious trouble. The Credit Mobilier and Immobilier find themselves very much cramped, and, notwithstanding the aid which the Bank of France appears willing to extend to them, serious financial troubles are apprehended.

It could not well be otherwise when the French government cause 1 by misrepresentations the large investment in imperial Mexican securities. This, however, is not the worst feature, for the loans absorbed a vast amount of money, the accumulations of poor people whose fortunes, gained after long years of trugality, rarely expected five hundred do lars. These little amounts were considered secure, and these poor people felt that France virtually endorsed the Mexican empire. They not only telt sure of tals, but were still more encouraged by the freedom with which the French treasary itself poured out its fan is in support of the Maxim han adventure. The Semaine Financière of S plember 30 says:-

Inducière of S spiembor 30 says:—

It is thought tikely that the shareholders of the Mobilier and Immobilier will shortly be convoked at extraordinary meetings. Ministerial authority as yet rives no aim of life to the unhappy noders of faxious bunds. There are, however, two unings which the government cannot deny:—The first, that if there are holders of this scrip in France the fault is absolutely with the government; and the second, that it absorbed itself a large part of the produce of the loans of that empire. The discission lears amounted to nearly three hand of military in the second annihilated for those who furnished it—a capital superior to the fonds of this recit hobbiler and Immobilier; it is distributed among the class least at ease—that of small savings. Is it not to continue a painful triss to leave without perspective of equivale reparation these small capitalists, whose timid walkings are really heartrending?

The government must come to the rescue of these small capitalis's who have suffered so much on account of the folly of the Emperor. The statement, however, that the imperial Mexican loans effected in France were in amount only 300,000,000 francs, is a mistake. The true cost of the French intervention in Mexico may be approximately estimated as

to pay France the above \$10,000,000 and 12,000,000 of francs more on account of recumations to French subjects, further bonds, as an additional loan, were put in

francs at six per cent.

Second ioun put out for account of Naximilian in Paris, being the intery loan of two
series of bonds at six per cent interest,
amounting to 500,000,000 of france negotiated at.

of France...
Deducting from this the debt recognized by
the constitutional government of Mexico... 

Making......\$252.263,045 to be the total cost of the French tilt against republicanism as it appears on the surface. There are, probably, other and enormous expenditures behind the scenes, for the French imperor hides from the public knowledge, as

much as possible, the results of his folly. Of the chances of the French people to be reimbursed from this side of the water there are none. Mexico has, through all her leaders, many times sworn never to pay one cent of the cost of the French expedition. As President Juarez stated at a public dinner given at Darango last January, "We will never acknowledge one cent of this French war debt; we will fight for a hundred years in preference ;" and he whole of Mexico echoes the sentiment. The French people must look to their own government for restitution; and we see no method for the French government to avoid paying from their own treasury the imperial Mexican bonds. For the future it will be a constant and valuable lesson to them not to meddle too actively in the affairs of the New World.

#### State Constabulary-How the Law Works in Massachusetts. The State Constabulary law does not seem

to work well in Massachuset's. The latest case of opposition to its officers occurred at Westfield on last Saturday evening, and resulted in the death of one of the citizens of that place. Four Springfield constables, it appears, made a descent upon a Westfield laro bank, and cantured eight gamblers and all their implenents of trade, including cards, dealing cases tally boxes, the board of green cloth and several stacks of tempting red and white chips. The residents of the usually quiet town took this unwarrantable interference with their rights with very bad grace, and, after drawing together a large concourse of people by the ringing of the fire bells, they besieged the officers in their turn in the building they had preiously captured, drove them out of possession by means of brickbats and boulders, yelled at them like tigers, rescued their prisoners and stole their horses, compelling them to beat a hasty retreat on foot. The assailed constables fired into the crowd, killing one man, after which they were pursued, arrested on a charge of murder and lodged in jail.

These acts of violence and bloodshed are not he result of a disposition on the part of the Massachusetts people to shield malefactors from the penalties of the law. They spring out of the popular opposition to a class of legislation, arbitrary and oppressive in its character, that has prevailed wherever the radical Puritanical element has held sway. In this State and in the West it has manifested itself in acts to suppress the sale of liquors and beer, and to prevent the artisan and the laborer from enjoying any recreation on their one day of rest out of the seven days of the week. In Massachusetts it takes the shape of a State constabulary, in addition, to enforce these sumptuary laws through officers strange to the community. If the Westfield police had made a descent upon a Westfield gambling den the pious people of that usually virtuous town would no doubt have submitted with becoming patience and resignation. It was the officious interference of constables from Springfield that excited their ire, drew forth their yells, and caused the death of one of their number.

The New York State Constitutional Conven-

similar to that in force in Massachusetts; but harder fate in New York. The truth is, the people are tired of such legislation, and will no longer submit to it. Laws of this description are either dead letters on the state book or increase and intensify the very evil; they seek to suppress. No respectable liquor dealer objects to a stringent license law; but it must not be of a character to brand every man in the business as a felon, and to grind the trade down under the heels of arbitrary officers. Every decent person is willing to see public sobriety enforced on the Sabbath; but the man who labors for six days is not willing to be deprived of the privilege of drinking his glass of beer and smoking his pipe on the seventh. Reputable citizens are well pleased to see the laws properly enforced, but they prefer that the duty shall be performed by their own officers, and not by those imported from other cities. The republicans have wrecked their party on just such arbitrary and offensive enactments, and it is time they should learn wisdom from experience and sweep them all from the sta ute books.

#### The Government Property at Harper's Ferry. George Washington, acting on behalf of the

United States government, executed the deed which conveyed to it the property at Harper's Ferry, so long the seat of a United States arsenal, and so picturesque in its surrounding scenery, particularly at the point where the Potomic and the Shenandonh force their pass ge through the Blue Ridge, and present, as Thomas Jefferson said, "one of the most stupendous scenes in nature, well worth a voyage across the Atlantic to witness." It will also be memorable as the initial scene of our bloody and terrible civil war; for it was here that John Brown, of Ossawattomie, risked and lost his life in attempting to translate into action the thoughts that breathed and words that burned in the harangues of Wendell Phillips, Garrison and other Northern abolitionists. Here was kindled the conflagration that has left waste and desolate so large an extent of our fairest territory. Nothing but ruins remain on the government property at Harper's Ferry, and Congress having authorized the Secretary of War to sell it, arrangements had been made to bring it into market. But a stay of the process has been occasioned by the claim of the heirs of those who originally sold the property that the sale was made expressly on condition that the grounds should be used by the United S ates government, and by no other parties. It is not likely that an arsenal will be reerect d at Harper's Ferry; and as the water privileges of this site are far too valuable to be neglected and lost, it is probable that the Unit d States government will either override the objection offered to the sale of the property or that an appeal will be made to the Supres Court, which will have to decide the case

## AMUSEMENTS.

Marie Antoinette was again played here tast night to a very full house. Now that this piece has been judicationally out, that the actors have warmed into their parter and that the whole machinery operates nicely, this is one of the most effective dramas ever put upon our one of the most elective drains ever put upon our stage, and it is to be regretted that engacements made elsewhere for this company will necessarily out abort the run the play—so grandly acted—would evidently have. There is but little to add to what we have bitherto said of Ristori's personation of the unhappy Queen. It is full of the inspiration and impulse of a sympathy that throws the very soul of the actress into the fictitious scene; tail, the care ul labor for the right effect, that stamps the true spirit of art. Too little has been said of the com true spirit of art. Too little has been said of the com-pany by which the great actress is supported. It is of the highest order of merit throughous. Signer Bozzo particularly, in the spirit and success with which he enacts the part of the King, has taken a posiond to Matori. Our stage has seen but few such actors, very few certainty who could have given such an air of manify dignity to the tame resignation of Louis' nature and saved the part without spotting the historical points in the picture. Luigia Glech also, and Graziosa Glech, who perform respectively the parts of Madame Royal and the Dauphin, are both admirable, both perfect actresses, and though so young could give a lesson to many older in art in fidelity to the characters they personnte. Never were actresses less conscious of an audience of of their own personality some wrapt in the passion of the play than these.

Ristorl in Brooklyn.
To-night Marie Antoinette will be played in Brooklyn. and this will be the last appearance of Ristors in tha city. All the magnificent scenary and properties, the whole machinery of the piece as it is played 'n he Four teenth street theatre, will be taken across he river for

Brondway Theatre.
Miss Julia Dean commenced an engagement at this

theatre last night, appearing in the dual characters Laura Fairlie and Ann Catherick, in a dramatization of Wilkie Collins' Woman in White. Miss Dean's imperso-nation of these characters has been spoken of before at nation of these characters has been spoken of before at length in the Hasald and requires no special commont here. She was received with applause and fully suspended the reputation she won during her last engagement in the same play. She was ably supported by Messrs Drummond and Stoddart and Mrs. Gilbert, the rest of the cast being weak. The Count Fosco of Mr. Evans was the meet unsatisfactory of the entire distribution of characters. The Broadway, under the experienced management of Messrs. Barney Williams and W. A. Moore, has become a favorite on the thoroughtare whose name it nears, and with such an excellent opening of the season as the admirable comedy of Casie ti promises to be a remunerative investment to the management.

combais a specialty, played the French Spy at this the-aire last night before a sum audience. The pantomimic and posturing drama demands noveitles as well as the legitimate, and the venerable French Spy has done duty oo lon; on the stage to possess any attractions. Mile. Zoe's partomime and acting of the title role is exceisers and will probably compare favorably with any in that line. Her pose are very artistic and her endurance, shown in the broad-word combat, something extraordinary for a lady. The rest of the cast, with the exception of Mr Albauan's exceitent acting as Mohammed, was not much to speak of, consisting principally of unitteresting Frenchmen, which Arabs and "supes" firing of guns in the consister. A great deal of gunpowder is burned in the French Spy, and a great deal of the "stump" style of rhetoric vented by each of the minor characters.

An immense audience—the largest, in fact, that has been assembled in Brooklyn during this section—was witness the second performance of Offenbach's charming little opera. Owing to the continued indisposition of Wile Tostee, the role of the Grand Duchess was sur tained, and very ably, too, by Mile. Isabel Armand, who gave due effect to each of the gems already made famil ar and even famous through the brilliancy of her preceasor. Her acting, too, was charming, and at ac point did she fail to do justice or to give ful! effect to the point did she fail to do justice or to give full effect to the "points" of her part. Considering that the character was assumed at short notice, the success with which this lady has met is the very best proof of her artistic abilities. The famous "Solve de mon p =" was brandished most effect voly, "Dice tui" had a telling effect, General Boum won great victories with his blustering "pif, paf, pouf," and, in fact, all the character were represented with unusual force under the infipiration of a spiendid and enthusiastic audience. Encores were frequent and general delight provaied, giving promise, than the Duchess will prove as great a favorite in Break-iyou as she is already in New York.